

270
GENERAL LIBRARY
OCT 15 1919
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE PLAYGROUND COMMUNITY SERVICE

**PROGRESS IN THE MEMORIAL
BUILDING MOVEMENT**

BY MARTHA CANDLER

**THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION
SYSTEM: HAS IT MET
THE TEST?**

OCTOBER, 1919

25 CENTS

THE PLAYGROUND

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the
Playground and Recreation Association of
America

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a
member of the Association for the
ensuing year



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play	287
Progress in the Memorial Buildings Movement, by <i>Martha Candler</i>	293
"Special Soldiers' and Sailors' Edition," by <i>David R. Williams</i>	296
Welcoming Them Back	298
Written in a Guest Book	299
The Municipal Recreation System	300
Recreation Facts, by <i>Abbie Condit</i>	307
Echoes from the Year Book	311
Houston's Play Week for Young and Old	314
Recreation in Sacramento	315
Lebanon's Community House	317
A Community Wood Chopping Day in Old Lyme, Conn.	317
Roosevelt Day Celebrations	318
Camp Roosevelt	319
Summer Camps	320
A Playground Built in a Day	321
The Dry Saloon	322
Rhythm and Recreation vs. Rum	326
An Experiment in Community Service	327
Child Welfare Standards	329
Book Reviews	330



Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office
at Cooperstown, New York, under act of March 1 1879.



THIS BIG MEDART CATALOG

will be sent to you
without charge if
you will place it
in your library or
permanent file.

GYMNASIUM APPARATUS and Gymnasium Planning PLAYGROUND APPARATUS and Equipment Problems

In this new catalog we have consolidated Gymnasium Apparatus and Playground Apparatus as these lines are closely allied and almost everyone interested in Playground Equipment is also interested to some extent in Gymnasium Apparatus, and many pieces of apparatus ordinarily classified as Gymnasium Equipment are very commonly used in the playgrounds.

This book is profusely illustrated—contains 128 pages, size 9 3/4 x 12 inches, and weighs 2 pounds. It embodies complete plans and suggestions covering playground and gymnasium equipment problems and will prove of inestimable value in the hands of every Playground and Gymnasium Director.

Medart products have earned a conspicuous place in their special field through our nearly half-century of maintained quality and excellence. This high standard, to which all Medart products are required to conform, merits the superior presentation given them in this big new catalog.

ASK FOR CATALOG L. Write us on your letterhead and advise whether you are particularly interested in playground or gymnasium apparatus.

FRED MEDART MFG. CO.

Potomac and DeKalb Streets

St. Louis, Mo.



Joseph Lee Receiving the Distinguished Service Medal for Especially Meritorious
and Conspicuous Service as President of War Camp Community Service

The great department stores of Baltimore, Maryland, helped to prepare the royal welcome given Baltimore lads by conducting "morning sings" for some weeks before the Day. All these choruses blended into a mighty river of song under the direction of Charles G. Woolsey, Army song leader, for W. C. C. S. on the day of the reception.



Baltimore, Maryland

AT EISENBERG'S



Baltimore, Maryland

AT THE HUB



Baltimore, Maryland

AT HECHT BROS. CO. DEPARTMENT STORE



Baltimore, Maryland

AT STEWART & COMPANY

The Playground

Vol. XIII No. 7

OCTOBER, 1919

The World At Play

Peace Celebrations.—The Extension Division of the Indiana University is using a series of "Peace Celebrations for a Better Democracy," prepared by George E. Schlafer, Instructor of the Extension Course in Play and Recreation.

Part I of the series discusses the community spirit which has grown out of the war—its manifestation through community recreation, with the relationships and instincts involved.

Part II outlines some peace celebrations involving several evenings and the greater part of one day. For example, for the first evening a song concert is suggested with songs sung by individuals and organizations which will be suggestive of the different stages of the war, such as Songs of Home and Separation, Songs of Camp Life, Songs of Sacrifice and Death, Songs of Victory and Peace, and Songs of the Allies.

The program suggested for

the second evening includes a band concert or instrumental concert and a forum at which will be discussed such topics as *Our Community's Share in the War*; *Personal Reminiscences of Soldiers and Sailors*, by Veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars, and *Our Future Responsibility*—a topic which will give opportunity for the presentation of immediate needs of the community and of community betterment projects.

The third evening might well, it is suggested, be given over to community singing, under the leadership of an able song leader. Several entertainment features should be introduced, such as songs by the chorus and instrumental or vocal solos. The story of each song should be told by individuals made responsible for the telling of them.

The fourth day should be made a play day with baseball games and sports in the morning, a picnic dinner at noon, and in the afternoon a parade,

THE WORLD AT PLAY

possibly, one setting forth the history of the country by means of floats and people marching; or there may be a parade arranged which will give opportunity for participation by returned soldiers, sailors and civilian war workers and Spanish and Civil War veterans.

Other features of the afternoon's entertainment might include a play festival closing with circus stunts and a championship baseball game between the winners of the morning's games and the finals in other sports. In the evening, a band concert and pageants are suggested as a means for bringing the celebration to a close.

Part III outlines and describes twelve games which are suitable for the play festival suggested in part II and gives the directions for six circus stunts for use at a play festival. Part III also contains a pageant bibliography.

Games for Adults.—Miss Adelaide B. Spindler, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, suggests the following games for adults: *Pussy Wants a Corner*, *Blind-man's Buff*, *Menagerie*, *Hurry Scurry*, *Occupation*, *Burners*, *Farmer in the Dell*, *Lulu*, *Fruit Basket*, *The Mouse and the Cat*, *Buzz Buzz*, *Chase the Fox*, *London Bridge*, *Shadow Tag*.

Play School in Pittsburgh.—

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh, of which Sidney A. Teller is director, conducts a play school at the settlement. The program is as follows:

At nine o'clock the children assemble on the roof of the settlement, which is also a playground, where they raise and salute the flag and pledge their allegiance to it. After this assembly they go to various classes in different rooms in the building where at least twenty-five activities are conducted. These activities include embroidery, crocheting, hand sewing, cooking, gymnasium, folk dancing, aesthetic dancing, swimming, scrapbooks, nature study, storytelling, play kindergarten, games, bead making, public speaking, kite making, lantern making, pottery, paper envelopes, travelogues and basketry. Except for classes in sewing, embroidery and crocheting, which are for the girls alone, all activities are open to both boys and girls.

After two hours of informal class work, the play school assembles in the auditorium for half an hour of community singing and entertainment. The children are dismissed at noon.

At 7 o'clock in the evening,

THE WORLD AT PLAY

the roof playground is again opened and games and apparatus play are enjoyed until sundown when there is a program of marching, singing, and the ceremony of lowering the flag. At 8:30 the younger children are sent home and the roof is turned over to boys and girls over fourteen years of age.

Other recreational activities of the settlement include the conducting in cooperation with the Emma Farm Association of a camp for mothers and small children, day's outings for girls and boys, and the maintenance of a bath house and swimming pool, which during June had a total attendance of 5,888.

The summer recreational activities of the settlement this year culminated on August 28 in a community picnic held at Schenley Park when several thousands of people took part in baseball games, races, contests and a pageant was presented called the *Children's Flower Garden*.

Sunday on the Day Line.—The Hudson River Day Line boats, running between New York and Albany, have an informal Sunday service on board. Singing, a brief talk, a solo, responsive reading and a prayer make up the program. Sometimes a returned soldier

or sailor adds a touch of patriotic fervor.

A Greatly Increased Appropriation for Newton, Mass.—Mr. Ernst Herrmann, superintendent of recreation at Newton, Mass., sends the encouraging news that the Board of Aldermen has granted a 50% increase in the recreation budget, allowing, in actual figures, \$11,048.70 more than appropriated for recreation last year.

One of the largest and finest estates of Newton valued at \$69,000 has been donated to the Recreation Commission. One of the donors, as a further gift has graded and developed the playground and is now erecting a sanitary bathhouse and directors' building which, when completed, will represent an investment of \$125,000.

As none of the school buildings are fitted for evening recreation center work, the Recreation Commission is bending its energies toward interesting the citizens to demand a different type of construction which will in the future aid in the development of a community recreation.

Planning to Spend the Bond Issue.—Detroit's recreational facilities will be greatly increased by the authorization of the bond issue of \$10,000,000 for the purchase of special parks. The parks, as contem-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

plated, include large virgin tracts beyond the confines of the city, as well as large playgrounds and small parks for little children. A public golf course may be one of the acquisitions of the recreation commission as a result of the bond issue. Of almost equal importance is the authorization of a new Belle Isle bridge, which will make the city's main playground more accessible.

All of the property will not be acquired in one year or without further study of needs and conditions, but the policy now has the authorization of the people, and progress will be made rapidly.

In the campaign preceding authorization of the bond issue the Boy Scouts played an important part. Much credit is due Dr. C. B. Lundy, Recreation Commissioner, successor to Judge Ira B. Jayne, who addressed many public meetings in urging the importance of the city's acquiring new lands in view of its rapidly increasing population.

Reclaiming Waste Material for Playgrounds.—Akron, Ohio is unique in having an Industrial Salvage Company incorporated in May, 1918, under the laws of the State of Ohio. So successful is the work of this company that a Waste

Reclamation Council has been organized which is considering a plan for the organization of a waste material drive, the proceeds of the sale of the material to be applied to philanthropic work.

Under this plan the city will be districted, the waste material collected, sorted and sold by the Akron Industrial Salvage Company, the net proceeds to be divided on an equal basis among all the charities participating in the drive.

In order to assist the Akron Industrial Salvage Co. to secure a tonnage, the Waste Reclamation Council has also evolved a system for collecting waste paper from the public schools of the city, the material to be collected, sorted and sold by the company. Each school will be credited with the amount of material turned in and the net proceeds will be turned over to the individual school for the maintenance of playgrounds or for the activities of the student body.

Australian Studies Our Work.—Hon. T. D. Mutch, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Australian Parliament, Sydney, Australia, has been sent by the Australian Parliament to gather data regarding social and welfare work in America and is par-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

ticularly interested to make a study of what is being done by War Camp Community Service and the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Song Leaders' Class for Playgrounds.—Edward F. Shumway, Community Singing Organizer in Birmingham, Alabama, reports that classes in song leading have been formed for playground workers. "Each playground supervisor holds singing each day at a certain hour. We will have the first regular meeting, or first regular rehearsal next Monday which I hope will be attended by others than playground supervisors. We are pleasing all that take part in the singing at the stores, and I am sure that we will get some from each store that will join the song leaders' class. We are coaching Boy Scouts in song leading and as I have some wonderful little girls I am giving them instruction also. These little girls have been picked out during the sings in different playgrounds and five of them have the ability and nerve to lead any audience."

Do You Wish Nature Guides?—It is suggested by Mr. C. M. Goethe, President of the California Nature Study League, that readers of *THE*

PLAYGROUND assist in the movement to secure nature guides for the Yosemite Valley and other national parks, by writing directly to Mr. Stephen Mather, Superintendent of National Park Service Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., urging the development of directed nature play under nature guides.

A Thought for Community Service.—Joseph Lee has recently written: "The way to seek life is not to seek it. It can be won only by subordination to something bigger than oneself. The individual must serve the community and must be in art the humble servant of the beautiful. He must do this not for what he can get out of it, not for self-expression, but for the expression of something greater than he has which asserts dominion over him.

"And the community: That also can attain life only through submission to something greater than itself—through service of the greater community, the state, the nation and the world. America will not be America unless it learns the service of something greater."

Passed Unanimously.—The following resolution relating to Community Service offered by the Vocational Section on Social Service was passed un-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

animously by the Salt Lake Convention: Whereas, Rotary took up for one of its war service problems, the question of cordial and pleasant relations between the community and the sailor, soldier and marine, so that the tie between the man in service and his home life should not be broken; and

Whereas, the establishment of Community Service is an important element in reconstruction so that the soldier, sailor and marine may be more easily restored to a peace-time basis and the public generally may have a greater opportunity for constructive cooperative effort to the end and that each community may be a better place in which to live;

Therefore, be it resolved by International Association of Rotary Clubs that the aid and assistance of Rotary Clubs everywhere, individually and collectively, be pledged to the promotion of effective Community Service effort.

W. C. C. S.—At a gathering of soldiers in Texas one of the men in uniform said "War Camp Community Service for us has stood for 'We Come Cheerfully Serving.'"

The Wooden Cross.—From an address by Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks, Chambersburg, Pa.: "Somewhere in France, where the soil has been sanctified by

the precious blood of our boys, there stand little wooden crosses bearing their names. These honored dead, by reason of the devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives, have won the most distinguished decoration which can be conferred—the wooden cross—that is awarded only to the men who have done the greatest thing that men can do, for, 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.'"

Sub-Masters.—Joseph Lee writes: "A resource for the promotion of play among the bigger boys that is at present much neglected is in the sub-masters of our elementary schools.

"The sub-master presents in most cases a pathetic figure, waiting around until the principal dies or is retired at a ripe old age, meantime doing the work of a room teacher with little executive responsibility and no chance to grow. To give the average sub-master a playground to run in the afternoons would be to save his life both individually and professionally and at the same time to utilize a great asset for play leadership. Of course not every sub-master has the making of a play leader in him but most of them have, and because playground work in the

PROGRESS IN MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

afternoon is a by-activity for them they can afford to give their time to it at a lower rate than such high grade service would otherwise command.

"Each playground ought also to have a man who does give

his whole time, but the sub-master can be used whether there is such a man or not.

"Men teachers in the high schools can be employed to great advantage in the same way."

Progress in the Memorial Buildings Movement

MARTHA CANDLER, Bureau of Memorial Buildings, War Camp Community Service

Early in June, 1919, by amalgamation with the National Committee on Memorial Buildings, War Camp Community Service became officially the national clearing house for service and information to all communities interested in the artistic as well as the technical and practical sides of community buildings.

The campaign which resulted in the forming of the National Committee, and later in the incorporation of the Committee into the larger organization, was begun in a quiet way last autumn before the armistice was signed. Representatives of W. C. C. S., the American City Bureau, the Art Alliance of America, the Municipal Arts Society, and kindred organizations saw a threatened waste of large sums on hastily erected statues and shafts of a stereotyped sort. And so they banded themselves together to see what could be done toward assisting towns and cities everywhere in the erection of such memorial buildings as would serve the living while honoring the heroic dead, and thus fittingly commemorate the victory of democracy.

Through this temporary committee, one hundred representative citizens from all parts of the country were brought together in the National Committee, which retains its original personnel and full scope of activities and adds to them by the amalgamation the immeasurable advantage of a strong national machinery, a large staff of community experts, and a score of highly efficient service bureaus. The members of the committee were selected not only because of their status as prominent local and national figures, but also because of their expertness

PROGRESS IN MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

along various artistic, technical, and municipal lines, and their ability to handle local questions that might arise. Mr. Harrison G. Otis, New York Secretary of the City Managers' Association who has from the first served as head of the Committee retains his position, becoming manager of the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, as the service is now designated.

Figures available up to August first show how the community idea, and the idea of combining the practical with the beautiful in memorials, have taken root. Two hundred and thirty-six buildings were assured up to that time, and four hundred and fifty proposed. Of the former some are already completed and in operation, others are under way, and for still others the funds have been raised and the plans adopted. These include community houses, auditorium buildings, memorial temples, colosseums, libraries and hospitals, with perhaps nine-tenths, community houses.

Conspicuous among the buildings already under way is the million dollar auditorium at Birmingham, Alabama, being built by popular subscription and bond issue. It will contain, in addition to the memorial feature, a historical room, assembly room, and provision for recreational, civic, and dramatic activities. The Drama League, the Civic Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and War Camp Community Service, are the local organizations most active in the movement. Goldsboro, N. C., is another city to erect a community building. Goldsboro proposes to finance her \$150,000 Community House through county bonds, city bonds, and popular subscription. Denver will have a memorial art building built by public subscription at a cost of \$500,000, located on the civic center originally designed for some public building, and facing the city library. More than fifty communities in New York state are known to have memorial buildings, ranging from the most modest to the most ambitious, under way. The facts relating to many of these have come to the knowledge of the Bureau from outside sources, and this leads to the belief that there are hundreds of unreported projects under way in other parts of the country.

The Bureau will not finance or erect memorials anywhere. It merely offers the benefit of expert advice and assistance in the matter of architecture, administration, equipment, the raising of funds. Through special alliance with outside agencies and

PROGRESS IN MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

organizations, the local architect may obtain assistance in the highly technical problems involved in the building. The decorative features of the memorial room, or Hall of Fame (which will probably be incorporated into every building), and the proper provision for art, music, and the drama are among these. Should the local committee wish to decide just what features may suitably be incorporated into the building best fitted to its particular needs, the Bureau offers not only the advice of skilled designers of buildings, but of experts in matters of community activities and the arousing of a better community spirit, as well as reports showing just how other communities are solving the problem as it appears to them. It also offers detailed assistance in the acoustical treatment of small-room walls to provide suitable space for chamber music; in the erection, equipping and lighting, according to the best "Little theatre" ideas, of a stage in the main auditorium for the development of a community drama group; in the proper lighting of wall space, or the provision of a special gallery where art exhibitions of a superior sort may be shown to advantage.

The Memorial Bureau is not "against" the purely artistic form of memorials, as opposed to those into which the service feature enters. However, the fact remains that comparatively little progress has been made in public art since the former wars as a result of which our public parks and highways to-day are hideously disfigured with bronze and stone. Within the same time civic architecture has made such material progress that it is not too much to hope in the most modest community, for a building beautiful, and fitting not only for its memorial purpose but for its purpose as a home of civic life and service.

This fact seems to have become generally recognized. A letter written by General Pershing from the General Headquarters of the A. E. F. in France to Mr. Paul D. Cravath, of the Memorial Buildings Bureau, has expressed himself as heartily in favor of the movement. "This sort of monument," he says, "appeals very strongly to me, as it should have a great effect in the future lives of our citizens." Secretary Lane was one of the first publicly to endorse the idea. At a National Conference of Governors and Mayors held recently in the White House at Washington, resolutions were adopted, reading in part as follows:

"SPECIAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' EDITION"

"We regard with special favor the practice which has been adopted in many parts of the country of establishing living memorials to the heroic dead of the war."

Altogether the signs are exceedingly hopeful that the memorial building movement will result not only in a great increase in the wealth of our national architecture and civic beauty, but in the wealth of our community consciousness as well.

"Special Soldiers' and Sailors' Edition"

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Manager Service and Promotion Department, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

THE PLAYGROUND requests of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat a description of its "Special Soldiers' and Sailors' Edition," issued twice monthly for the local War Camp Community Service Board "with the compliments of the Globe-Democrat," as the line under the title states.

The following questions were asked: "When was it started?" "Who edits it?" "Why was it started?" "Who finances it?" "What departments does it conduct?" "What is its character, circulation, and reception among the soldiers?" The Editor of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Special will endeavor briefly to answer these questions.

Its genesis was due to the desire to please, assist, show honor to the enlisted men passing through or stationed in St. Louis, the military clearing house of the Great Southwest. Its slogan is: "*Follow the Boys as They Follow the Flag.*" This fortnightly gift to the soldiers and sailors was the idea of Mr. E. Lansing Ray, Vice-President of the Globe-Democrat. He also presents to all St. Louisans the "Miniature Globe-Democrat," a monthly "booster" of St. Louis, envelope size, circulating enormously in the letter mails of St. Louis bankers, manufacturers, jobbers. It is also edited by the writer.

Some idea of the importance of St. Louis as a military clearing house, and also of the needs of a soldiers' and sailors' local organ, can be grasped from these facts: In January, 15,000 soldiers were in St. Louis. They "overflowed" Jefferson Barracks and were received as guests at the various local Y. M. C. A. buildings, the city's armories and also in many homes of our hos-

"SPECIAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' EDITION"

pitable citizens. As this is written, arrangements are being made to care for 12,000 enlisted men expected shortly at the Barracks. There is always a small "army" at the Barracks; also always some 400 or 500 soldiers assigned to St. Louis for special training in our excellent technical schools. The latter are housed at the three local Y. M. C. A. soldiers' hotels.

Now, to take up the questionnaire above. As to the "departments" of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Special: There are always three pages of up-to-minute local military news. Entertainments for soldiers is invariably the leading new feature. Soldiers' athletics are fully covered. There are always numerous illustrations. The back page is devoted to Army and Navy wit and humor, under heading "Mess Call." Note the following standing notice at top of that page.

We solicit good *short* jokes and verses on Army and Navy life, from the boys in the Army and Navy. Remuneration: one kind smile per each. Make 'em *short*, boys. Please write on one side of the paper only—and don't spring the old one about "which side?" Address: Editor, Soldiers' and Sailors' Edition, Room 409, GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Jokes are daily received by mail from soldiers and sailors. The cream of these are printed. This "Mess Call" page has been a pronounced success, and some real Army humorists have been discovered. *In re*, read this selection from a letter of a Y. M. C. A. secretary at a western camp:

"Just a line to tell you that the last issue of the 'Soldiers' and Sailors' Edition' was well received by the boys here. I distributed quite a few of them to the boys myself, and they were all very tickled with the jokes on the back page."

All questions except "circulation" and "its reception" have now been answered. Every copy is a gift, as stated. The circulation, generally speaking, is in packages of 500 to 5000 each, distributed by the St. Louis War Camp Community Service to the St. Louis Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, the Barracks Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. huts, the Railway Y. M. C. A. hut and such gathering places. The Globe-Democrat sends large quantities of each issue to the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. organizations at Camp Funston and Doniphan, where there are many St. Louis soldiers—including our own Globe-Democrat soldiers. (There are 51 stars on our Service Flag.) It also presents copies to all St. Louisans who ask for them at the business office. It does not have a mail list for individual copies.

WELCOMING THEM BACK

"What is its reception among the soldiers?" We will follow the Scriptural injunction, "let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth." Perhaps this selection—typical of many—best answers the question:

A consignment of two thousand copies of the Special Soldiers' and Sailors Edition of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat brought joy to the St. Louisans in camp who were fortunate enough to obtain a copy. The little paper will be issued twice each month, and will be distributed through the Y. M. C. A. Buildings. It is complimentary.

—Camp Funston *Trench and Camp*

"Finally and in conclusion," as the good old-time preachers used to say, read this standing notice which appears in every issue, for it is *the heart of the whole matter*:

"GET" THIS, BOYS: The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 1137 Olive Street, is *yours*; the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. pavilions at the Barracks are *yours*; this newspaper is *yours*—and if there's anything else in St. Louis that you want and don't see, just call up Olive 3189 and tell the St. Louis War Camp Community Service Board about it.

Welcoming Them Back

The West Chicago Park Commissioners are doing their part in welcoming Chicago's returning soldiers and sailors, and many interesting entertainments have been given through which the men have been enabled to meet the people of the various neighborhoods, renew old acquaintanceships and form new ones.

At Eckhart Park on Washington's Birthday there was held an entertainment and dance given in honor of homecoming soldiers and sailors. Two-minute talks by the men added greatly to the interest of the evening. A welcome-home concert and reception at Pulaski Park gave an opportunity for the junior orchestra, the girls' chorus, which gave a cantata, the Morning Star choir, and a number of soloists, to have a share in the welcoming program.

Dvorak Park, not to be outdone, held a celebration and reception for the soldiers and sailors back from the front. The program included vocal solos, solo dances and orchestra selections, with an address by the president of local board No. 24, followed by social dancing.

The welcome home costume carnival at Pulaski Park was a noteworthy event. As no one without costume or uniform was

WRITTEN IN A GUEST BOOK

admitted to the floor the scene was a gay one, the military and fantastic mingling.

Community singing, music, a roll call of returned soldiers and sailors in the neighborhood, demonstrations by Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts, dancing, a welcome home address combined to give interest to the reception and dance given by the West Chicago Park Commissioners and the Board of Education at Sheridan-Jackson Social Center.

Stanford Park devoted one evening of its week of special celebration commemorating the 9th anniversary of the opening of the park to a dance for the neighborhood and a reception for men back from service.

Chicago's next step will be a number of great outdoor demonstrations of army and navy life by the soldiers and sailors themselves.

Written in a Guest Book

Not many who have entertained soldiers in their homes have found such a tribute in their guest book as the following, written by a soldier guest:

ON LEAVE

I have come home awhile
To see the folks and friends and fields
I knew so well, and loved,
Before I went away.
The welcome and the gentle talk
Of old acquaintance on the street,
The shop-lined street of yesterday,
Were just the same—almost,
Today.

I have come home awhile
To seek what has been lost so long.
I hear the long, low drone of trade
At dawn today, the huckster's cry,
While I was still but half awake;
And in the kitchen, kettles rattling
Mid the merry hum of song.

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

'Twas mother singing; and I dressed,
And soon
Her song and mine were one,
We were so glad.

I have come home awhile
Half-sentient of the mighty change
Which all my being thrills
With its immensity . . .
But these will ever be unchanged:
The lingering walks beneath the elms
When the supper dishes are laid away;
The sweet return, the chamber's hush;
A friendly book, an idle talk or song;
And in the hall, the high clock on the landing,
Ticking slow, and the green lamp's glow
In the evening.

I have come home awhile
To live.

—Edward D. Andrews, Camp Devens

The Municipal Recreation System

Has It Been Adequate in the Past? Is It Prepared to Meet the
Demands of the Present?

A recreation worker who has had eight years of experience in municipal recreation and has also had experience in war work has expressed the following criticism of the municipal recreation systems of the past. *THE PLAYGROUND* publishes it for discussion. Please write how you feel about it Is it true? What can be done to make sure we shall not longer fail in the ways suggested if we have been failing in the past?

The fact is being constantly brought home that playgrounds and recreation centers do not have a sufficiently organic and vital effect upon the surrounding community.

What is the reason for this? And further, what remedy is to be applied? These are questions which every superintendent of

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

recreation and each member of a Department of Recreation, Recreation Commission or Governing Board in charge of a system must ask himself.

The Causes

A few of the causes which, to some of those who are watching the progress of the recreation movement, have seemed to contribute to the failure to function adequately, which prevails throughout the great majority of Recreation Departments are the following:

1. Recreation superintendents and their governing boards have, to a greater or less degree, considered themselves as functioning independently of other city departments and community groups. They have failed to appreciate their responsibility as a community clearing house for recreational activities, with the necessary interweaving of interests involved with all groups touching in any way the recreational interests of the community.
2. Recreation superintendents and departments have generally failed to see the possibilities which lie in their field as a real *community* work. They have for years followed two distinct lines of action—the development of summer playgrounds and the establishment of evening recreation centers. Many superintendents have given much time and thought to the organization of after school athletics, of play at recess, and all have made a vital contribution to the health and happiness of the children as a distinct class, and, as another class, to the adults who have attended the evening recreation centers. But in general, municipal recreation systems have not emphasized sufficiently such community activities as pageants, community singing, community drama, neighborhood parties, community picnics and special celebrations of all kinds which draw the people of a community together as members of the community and not as boys and girls or adults.
3. Playground and neighborhood recreation center activities in general have not been sufficiently vitalized either through leadership or through a program with a broad enough appeal to draw people to them in great numbers or to making centers loom as large in the life of all the people as such centers of democracy should. The motive, the driving power, are somehow lacking.

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

4. Recreation superintendents and their departments have generally failed to emphasize sufficiently the art interests of people through which they find self-expression, and which set the standards of the art ideals of a nation and mark the spiritual development of a people.
5. Municipal recreation systems have on the whole neglected the opportunity to provide adequately for the recreational needs of such groups as the foreign born and of the colored population.
6. One of the most potent causes for the failure of the municipal playground and neighborhood recreation center to affect vitally the surrounding community, lies in the failure to give publicity to the work in a way which will impress it on the community. People not only do not know the purpose of the community center and what it has to offer, but they are not made to realize that they want what the center has to give and that they can contribute to it as well as receive from it.

A few suggestions for constructive work along the line of the experiences in recreation during the war period and the new emphasis on community activities growing out of the war, which must persist during peace times, may be of interest.

The Remedy

1. The team play developed among organizations and agencies during the war has demonstrated the value of working under a unified plan and has shown the splendid results which may be obtained when various organizations pool their resources for the benefit of the community at large. No one Department of Recreation can itself supply all the facilities and activities necessary for the community. It must therefore, through a plan of cooperation, use the facilities of other groups whose interests touch leisure time activities. Swimming pools and gymnasiums of Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s and other groups, the halls of fraternal orders, the auditoriums and class rooms of schools, the vacant lots belonging to private individuals, the headquarters of women's clubs and civic organizations, the facilities of churches—all these should be made to serve the community through a plan whereby the Recreation Department shall be the clearing house. Any such arrangement as this must rest upon the confi-

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

dence which the department can inspire and upon the relationships which the superintendent of recreation is able to establish with the executives and officials of local agencies. It is a very important part in his work, therefore, to be closely in touch with these agencies, rendering them all the service which a public recreation department can offer, and seeing to it that the facilities of the department are placed at the disposal of private groups. To get all these groups to functioning for the entire community instead of for purely specialized groups is a big task.

2. The emphasis on community activities developed for men in service during the war has opened up a wide field for peace time work, has made imperative a new conception of their work on the part of superintendents of recreation and recreation departments and has revealed the necessity for strengthening, broadening and intensifying of the entire scope of their activities. The men who have returned from over-seas and from home camps want to continue the recreational and athletic activities which they had at camp and want their families and friends to have equal opportunities; they want, too, a continuation of the social activities which they had in the camp cities. The people of the communities on their part, having tasted the joy there is in working together for mutual interests and in playing together, are ready for a program which will give them social contact with their neighbors and with the people from other parts of the community with whom they did not formerly come in touch.

Some of the activities suggested as helpful in bringing a people together and engendering the community spirit, which means Community Service, are the following:

- Vacant Lot Play,
- Coasting, Skiing, Skating and other winter sports,
- Block Parties,
- Community Picnics,
- Neighborhood Dances and Parties,
- Community and Special Holiday Celebrations,
- Pageants,
- Community Singing,

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

Choruses,
Band Concerts,
Community Opera,
Community Drama,
Community Art,
Community Forums,
Community Recreation Houses.

(Conditions and needs in their own community will suggest other activities.)

3. The secret of success lies in leadership. The best leaders as assistants you can secure will be none too good for making playground and evening recreation center activities the constructive vital forces they should be. Leaders of recreation centers should be "real folks" with the gift of friendliness, who will bring to their work a freshness, a vitality, a knowledge of people and sympathy with them which will vitalize the program. There must be a continual process of education for your workers—institutes and conferences which will keep constantly before them the big purposes of the work as well as the machinery necessary for carrying it on. It is important, too, that volunteer leaders shall be found and trained so that group activities of many kinds may be carried on. Institutes for volunteer leaders have been tried out successfully in a number of cities and in this way volunteer play leaders have been made available for private groups, church parties and other functions.

In planning the program it is essential to know what people want and to provide the channels through which they may find expression in the way that will mean most to them individually. Have a well-rounded program; do not over-emphasize dancing to the exclusion of wholesome games and activities. The educational program should include subjects that are vital and in keeping with the spirit of the times. There should be great emphasis on the part of the program which involves cultural interests. The centers should be made as attractive as possible and should be well lighted and well advertised. Introduce new features and draw out the talent which is in the people themselves. Secure from outside the

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

best talent available. Emphasize in your centers as in the community activities, the things which give people an opportunity to make contacts which they otherwise would not make.

4. Possibly no phase of the art life of a people is finding so free an expression at just this time as that of the musical interests. Community singing, a renaissance of old folk songs and ballads, as well as the singing of the war songs and popular songs of the day, the formation of choruses, choral societies and glee clubs, offer great opportunity for the neighborhood recreation center, and also for the playground—for nothing is more important than that the training of children in art ideals and art expression should begin as early as possible. Dramatic play on the playground, dramatic clubs for children and for adults at recreation centers with presentations of the best plays available, the setting of high standards of workmanship in municipal training in arts and crafts—all these are essential in molding the art life of the people. Art exhibits at the social centers and carefully selected libraries also have an important part to play.
5. Playground and neighborhood recreation centers have not been meeting the needs of the community because they have failed in a large part to provide for the needs of such groups as foreign born citizens and for the colored population. Much of the Americanization work hitherto conducted has emphasized almost entirely the educational phases. Has not the public Recreation Department a large duty to perform in the making of citizenship through emphasis on recreational activities? This is being done at Chester and other places where social centers have been developed for foreign born groups and where, through mingling in recreational activities with native born Americans, there is developing exchange of ideals, customs and traditions which is very salutary for both. Very often there is a tendency to forget that the new world has nothing so beautiful as many of the art expressions of the old which the foreign born citizen is prepared to contribute to the newer civilization. For this reason the development of pageants and festivals with folk dancing, and the singing of national songs, in which

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION SYSTEM

the foreign born citizens participate in native costume is a feature well worth emphasizing.

For the colored population as well, special playgrounds and social centers should be developed. Community singing courses and glee clubs may be organized to great advantage among colored citizens. It is important too, that Departments of Recreation shall feel their responsibility towards strangers and newcomers in the city, in extending them hospitality and in providing opportunities for them to establish social relationships with the community and with each other. The Detroit Recreation Commission is meeting this through the organization of social clubs for strangers.

6. The superintendent of recreation and his Governing Board have a very distinct responsibility in making the work known to the community. This can be done in a number of ways. Posters and newspaper publicity can be used to advantage; superintendents and members of the Governing Board should present the work at meetings of civic clubs and of all community groups; play demonstration as a means of bringing the work before the community will probably be found more effective than the use of exhibits and charts, though these may, in some instances, be advantageously used.

The most successful way of advertising, however, is by utilizing the human element involved. Do your advertising through the people who come to the centers, through volunteers, and through committees, as for example, through a volunteer group at each center who will stand back of the work in their neighborhood and make it known throughout the community.

Private agencies and groups invited to use the facilities at stated times, will constitute a good publicity nucleus. Arrange special occasions for women's clubs, civic clubs and others. Get the ministers to talking about the work from their pulpits and the school people advocating it. Reach the adults through the school children by giving them notices of special events and invitations to take home to their parents. Be on the alert for every opportunity to make people realize what it will mean to them to come together as neighbors.

RECREATION FACTS

It is undoubtedly true that in many instances the difficulty of securing adequate municipal appropriation has made it impossible to carry on as broad a program as the need of the community demands or as the Recreation Department wishes to put into operation. Unquestionably, more money must be made available. This can be accomplished only by the best possible demonstration of the value of the work with the facilities at hand; by a steady process of education of the city officials whose province it is to determine budgets, and of the citizens of the community. If public opinion is solidly behind the movement; if the citizens really want public recreation, city officials will find it impossible to stand out against the demand.

The needs of the reconstruction period; the renaissance in recreation which is everywhere making itself felt; the unescapable necessity of providing wholesome recreation as a substitute for the social phases of the saloon; the new community consciousness demanding expression through a community life which will mean the enrichment of the life of the individual—are all combining to lay upon public Recreation Departments responsibilities and opportunities which are unlimited. To meet these needs requires a raising of standards all along the line, a new vision, an intensifying of all the work of the past, and the taking on of added burdens. It involves the recovery, as Joseph Lee has expressed it, of the "lost talent of belonging, of being a true member of the community." It means achieving "a new dimension of the soul."

Recreation Facts

ABBIE CONNIT, Assistant, Playground and Recreation Association of America, New York City

How far has the war affected the recreation movement in America? Has it resulted in a marked retrenchment or in spite of war demands and pressure has there been some progress? These were some of the questions which The Playground and Recreation Association of America had in mind in collecting data for the 1918 Year Book telling of developments in playground and neighborhood recreation centers.

RECREATION FACTS

War and Recreation

The interpretation of the facts brought out by correspondence with 1700 cities, of which 1121 sent in information regarding their work, has been difficult, since 73 cities which appeared in the 1917 Year Book failed to reply to communications sent them, though it is definitely known that work is being conducted in a large number of these communities.

Enough information was secured, however, to indicate that the effect of the war, whether directly or indirectly, has been seen in the discontinuing of work in a number of cities and in a decided decrease in the number of communities inaugurating work. Forty-one cities which appeared in the 1917 Year Book discontinued work in 1918. One hundred seventy-two cities out of 277 reporting on the effect of the war on their work stated it had been distinctly unfavorable. A decrease in the attendance at the playgrounds on the part of the older children, owing to the fact that many of them worked in factories, difficulty in securing trained competent leaders because of the number of men going into service and of women entering war work, the cutting down of appropriations, the diverting of playground funds into war gardening and Red Cross work, and the use of playground property by war work agencies, are among the causes given as affecting the work.

On the other hand, in spite of the failure of cities which have never before had organized recreation to initiate work during the war period, some marked progress has been made. One hundred five cities reported that the war had had no unfavorable effect on their recreation work but had stimulated it, the attendance of small children having generally increased and in a number of instances additional appropriations having been made because of war needs. The cities which conducted activities during 1918 realized keenly the necessity for intensifying and enlarging their work to counteract the effect of war pressure. Though reports were received from only 403 cities conducting playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers under leadership, as against 504 in 1917,—a decrease of 20%,—there has been a decrease of only 1.8% in the number of centers conducted and of only .81% in the number of workers employed. An increase over 1917 of 174 year-round workers is reported.

One of the most encouraging indications of progress lies

RECREATION FACTS

in the remarkable increase in the use of evening recreation centers. In greater numbers than ever before young people and adults have availed themselves of the opportunity for wholesome recreation after the day's work. To how great an extent this has contributed to the morale of America's great army of workers cannot be estimated. It has undoubtedly had considerable significance as a "win the war" force.

Play Centers in 403 Cities

Five hundred seventy-two cities reported that they had some form of playground and recreation center work under paid or volunteer leadership, in connection with school grounds or without leadership. From 18 communities came the report that plans had been effected for work and that the movement was well under way. In only 403 of the 572 cities reporting, was the work definitely conducted under paid leadership and the facts disclosed by the Year Book have been based on work in these cities. In twenty of the cities appearing in the Year Book playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers were opened for the first time in 1918.

Employed Workers

In the 396 cities sending complete reports on playground and recreation centers conducted under paid leadership, 8137 workers were employed. Of these 3126 were men and 4909 women. This increase indicates that in spite of the large number of men called into service more men were employed during 1918 than any preceding year. In 102 instances the sex were not given. In addition to these workers 1932 caretakers were employed. One hundred twenty-nine cities reported 1628 workers employed the year-round, representing an increase over 1917 of 11.9%. Sixty-one cities reported that during 1918 they maintained training classes for playground workers and 33 cities reported that their recreation positions were filled by civil service examinations.

Expenditures

Tendency toward Municipal Control

A total expenditure of \$4,891,601 was reported by 380 cities. Of the total amount \$2,306,500.91 was expended in 348 cities for salaries. For a number of years the movement toward the municipalization of recreation work has steadily grown. While playground and recreation associations and other private agencies have continued their work of arousing interest and initiating playground and

RECREATION FACTS

recreation activities for demonstration purposes, they have been increasingly successful in their efforts to have the work taken over as a function of the municipality.

This splendid growth has manifested itself during 1918. Seventy and nine-tenths per cent of the total number of cities reporting had some form of municipal control, an increase of 10% over 1917.

The tendency toward municipal control is further demonstrated by the fact that in 236 cities the work was supported entirely by municipal funds; in 69 by a combination of municipal and private and in only 84 by private funds alone.

Eighty-two cities, the report states, have playground or recreation commissions or departments.

Evening Play-grounds and Recreation Centers One hundred forty-three cities reported 818 playgrounds open and lighted evenings under leadership—an increase over 1917 of 30% in the number of grounds open. In 109 cities there was a total average attendance of 460,162.

In 101 cities evening recreation center work was conducted in the schools. One hundred of these reported 702 school buildings open evenings, with a total attendance in 58 of 78,377. These figures indicate a marked increase over 1917 when 146 cities reported 643 school buildings used as evening recreation centers, with a total attendance in 100 communities of only 55,434.

Buildings for Recreation Purposes Eighty-six cities reported 332 buildings used solely for recreation purposes. In 49 cities there was a total average attendance of 60,417.

The value of the recreation buildings in 46 cities was \$3,427,815.

Play Activities The usual play activities have been conducted during the past year with increasing emphasis on such special features as bands, debating clubs, dramatics, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, pageants, singing and social dancing.

In addition, there have been special war activities which have come as a natural outgrowth of the spirit of the times and the desire for service. Among these have been Americanization classes, canning clubs, domestic science, first-aid classes, hiking, Junior Red Cross, knitting, military drills, sewing for war relief and war gardens.

ECHOES FROM THE YEAR BOOK

The Greater Task of the Future

The past year, in spite of the curtailment and retrenchment which has marked the work in certain communities, has been signalized by a spirit of progress. Everywhere, community leaders and citizens as they have watched and taken part in community singing, pageants and in special celebrations and community gatherings and have seen what the provision of wholesome social and recreational life has meant to the men in uniform, have realized, as never before, the real significance and scope of the recreation movement.

The conservation of this newly awakened appreciation of recreation, as it has been aroused during the war, and its application to the period of reconstruction and to normal peace times, will in no small measure devolve upon the recreation officials and workers to whose unceasing efforts is due the progress which has thus far been attained.

Echoes from the Year Book

In submitting year book returns for 1918, a number of cities sent facts which could not be incorporated in the year book but which are of interest. Among these items are the following:

A Public Library as a Community Center

The public library of Hibbing, Minn., has three recreational rooms, an auditorium with stage, three sets of scenery, motion picture and stereopticon machines, and two club rooms with kitchen and full equipment for holding banquets.

Recreation through a Char- ity Organization Society

The recreation work at Goldsboro, N. C., is carried on under the direction of a charity organization society, except for a winter class in sewing conducted for the girls of the mill district once a week during the winter by the Women's Club. This particular phase of the work is entirely under volunteer leadership.

The recreational activities of the charity organization society consist of two groups of clubs, one of the mill boys, the other of the mill girls, meeting once and often twice a week. The programs for these two clubs vary. They include instruction in physical culture, baseball and basket ball games, hikes and

ECHOES FROM THE YEAR BOOK

all kinds of outdoor picnics, dancing, storytelling, current events classes and similar activities. A small house near the cotton mill is provided by the mill owners to house these activities. There are no paid workers except the charity organization society secretary who does this work in addition to the general work of the organization. During the next few months it is hoped to broaden the scope of the work making it a real neighborhood center.

The Per Capita Cost of Play- ground Work

The Winona, Minn., playground association points out that the total expenditure during the summer of 1918 for ten weeks of fully supervised playground work on three grounds was \$854.68. The total attendance was 35,351 for two daily sessions, making the per capita cost less than \$.0242. There should be no complaint regarding the high cost of recreation in Winona!

A Playground Red Cross Fair

Miss Eva Richardson, Supervisor of Playgrounds at Renovo, Pa., sends an interesting account of the Red Cross fair for which the children of the playgrounds made many of the articles sold and were responsible, in a large degree, for securing the rest.

Miss Richardson writes:

"I have always had considerable manual work and this summer the idea of selling it occurred to me. Experience showed that the incentive was very helpful. As the age limit of our children is twelve years much of the work is crude. The paper dolls the children made were, however, fine and the doll furniture sold better than anything except the recipe books. Most of the furniture was made out of old boxes painted and varnished. I let the children use their own ideas as far as possible. Some of the white bedroom furniture was decorated with flowers cut out of wall paper. We used tin cans effectively—some were painted with black enamel paint and decorated with flowers painted by the children. The children covered pasteboard on two sides with wall paper and decorated them with pictures for recipe book covers. I secured tried recipes from prominent women of the town and had them typewritten. Fifty books were made and sold. Grape baskets and tin cans were covered with crepe paper and paper flowers; bottles were covered for candle sticks. Pictures showing the playground were sold. Little children went from house to house soliciting food and flowers and on the day of the carnival

ECHOES FROM THE YEAR BOOK

boys and girls went around with their little wagons to collect the things. The children were made to feel it was their affair and were held responsible as far as possible. They even sold scraps of wood picked up around the playground for the Red Cross.

"The minstrel show was held under the shelter where we worked and a stage built on the sandbox. The show which was the idea of one of the boys was given entirely by children. It was an immense success and we were greatly surprised at the amount of money we made. Nearly every adult on the fair committee was the parent of a playground child and the spirit of cooperation was splendid."

Play for Working Men's Children

The two playgrounds conducted in Latrobe, Pa., are especially for the children of the working men, though the Latrobe Electric Playground is open for the entire community. It has been found that the playgrounds were needed to help the men at the works.

A Spanish Social Center

An interesting social center for Spanish speaking people was conducted at Pomona, Cal., for about eight months. This center was exceedingly helpful in inculcating a knowledge of American ideals.

Making the Fathers Responsible

The Board of Education of Wausau, Wis., is employing a novel means of protecting the gymnasium of the public schools against over-application of boy energy. The fact that the gymnasiums receive such constant use, being open afternoons after school and from seven to nine six evenings of the week from September to May makes their safeguarding necessary.

The free use of the gymnasium and shower baths is given to boys' clubs, groups of factory and high school boys and others, but each person using the gymnasium must sign a statement pledging himself to proper conduct. The father or guardian of the boy must also sign the statement, thereby becoming personally responsible for his son's conduct and liable for any damage done by the boy to school property. The boys have lived up faithfully to their promises and no difficulties have arisen.

Other recreation facilities of the community include the setting aside of certain streets for coasting, the flooding of two school grounds for skating rinks under the supervision of the

HOUSTON'S PLAY WEEK FOR YOUNG AND OLD

police and a swimming beach on the Wisconsin river under the supervision of a man who is in charge day and night.

A Patriotic Play Week with a Purpose

Menasha, Wis., is hoping that through the patriotic play week conducted at the end of August at the public park sufficient enthusiasm and interest was aroused to insure the opening of public playgrounds in the spring.

Swings and a sand box were installed and games were introduced for the smaller children as well as volley ball, baseball and other games for the older boys and girls. The first afternoon's attendance was 82; the last 354. If this is any indication of interest Menasha will have her public playgrounds.

"Phunnites" in Berkeley

No phase of public recreation work has aroused more enthusiasm than the recreation evenings for adults held in the schools all over the city. Fifty of these "phun nites," as they were called, were arranged with the idea of bringing before the parents a keener appreciation of what play means in the life of a child and of demonstrating the value of community play. From 75 to 85 adults attended these centers.

Community Service has played an important part in all of the programs arranged during the past year. Recreational evenings for the soldiers at Ft. Funston, the organization of volley-ball and tennis teams among city employees, recreational evenings for the City Hall office girls and the play directors with soldier guests from the Presidio and aviation schools have made the year's program of special interest.

Houston's Play Week for Young and Old

Play weeks are fast gaining in popularity and the city which does not definitely set aside a few days for fun and frolic and for the free reign of the spirit of play is falling behind in the procession.

Houston, Texas, had for its play week each day at the schools a program of competitive games, relay games in indoor groups, the opening to the public of all recreation centers, such as playgrounds and parks with trained leaders in charge, storytelling at the schools, swimming at night for adults and contests in gymnasiums.

RECREATION IN SACRAMENTO

The play week movement was inaugurated for the primary purpose of developing the recreational idea in the hope that Houston would eventually have more parks, more playgrounds and more school centers with greater opportunity for recreation for adults.

Houston has recently created a Department of Recreation which has begun its work by taking stock of the public recreation facilities already in existence, including the commercial recreation institutions. One of its first undertakings has been the bringing together of a committee representing dance hall interests, the social workers of the city and the city's Legal Department, in an effort to draft a dance-hall ordinance through which chaperons will be placed in commercial dance-halls.

Houston's Recreation Department has made a splendid start on its proposed program to provide some place where *every* citizen can go *every* day in the week for good wholesome recreation.

Recreation in Sacramento

The Sacramento Department of Playgrounds, in which Mr. George Sim is serving as superintendent, reports an exceedingly busy year.

Outdoor Games and Athletics

Seventy-five baseball teams, thirty-six of which are young men's teams associated with the Twilight Baseball League are in operation. There are, in addition, 23 soccer teams, 27 basket ball teams and teams representative of other sports. Athletic meets in which practically every public and parochial school in the city are represented, and bicycle races have further strengthened the program.

Tennis: Through the instruction of the playground directors, large numbers of children have been taught to play tennis, the various school principals cooperating in the making of appointments. Following the instruction, a number of simple tournaments were conducted.

Golf: A greatly increased interest in golf has manifested itself, and through the cooperation of the Sacramento Golf Club, more than twice the number of people previously using the

RECREATION IN SACRAMENTO

municipal links have played at an expenditure of one-half the money formerly paid out for the up-keep of the links. Without cost to the department about 25 golf sticks were secured. Through the newspapers and by printed cards, lessons were advertised without cost, the free use of golf clubs and balls being given for three lessons.

Nickel Swims: The securing of the use of Riverside baths at the cost of 5c for each child has made possible a wide use of the swimming facilities under the supervision of the playground instructors. Through this many children have learned to swim.

A swimming meet at the Riverside baths proved one of the most successful events of the season. The meet was organized by weight classes after the method used in track and field meets, giving the children a chance to compete with those of their own size and approximate ability.

Boating Free row boats are placed at the disposal of those children who can be trusted to use them without danger to themselves and every precaution is taken for the safety of those using the boats. Two service boats are always in readiness and standard life buoys are at hand in case of accident. Written instructions are given to those handling the boats telling them what to do to prevent accidents and what action to take when the emergency whistle alarm is sounded.

Outdoor Dances Funds were specially appropriated by the city commission for the operation of municipal dances at two of the parks, which were attended by thousands of dancers and thousands of spectators who came to enjoy the music. There was an official censor continually on duty to see that high standards were maintained.

Indoor Activities A large club house recently repaired and equipped for service, is used for dances, banquets and indoor entertainment.

A branch library established at the McKinley Club House has been well patronized when the main library has been unable to keep up with the supply of books and magazines needed.

Lebanon's Community House

Around Harmon Hall at Lebanon, Ohio, the community building presented to the city by William E. Harmon, centers a great variety of activities. From it radiate into the nearby villages and rural districts a large number of entertainment and educational features which contribute materially to the life of the country districts. Entertainment courses, some of which have continued under their own local support, crop growing contests and similar activities have had their beginning at Harmon Hall.

A list of the organizations meeting at the hall testify to the splendid way in which it is meeting community needs. The Warren County Medical Society, the W. C. T. U., the Men of Lebanon, the Women of Lebanon, the local Board of Soldiers, the Boys' Orchestra, the Golf Club, the Red Cross, County Sunday School and High School Athletic Associations, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts—all find in Harmon Hall a community meeting place which is enabling them to carry on their work effectively.

Harmon track, adjacent to the hall, is an outdoor extension of the work of the center. Here are held the annual picnic of the rural schools, their athletic contests and innumerable picnics of Sunday schools and other bodies. In summer time it affords opportunity for swimming and golfing; in winter for skating. It is the home for Chautauquas and the playground for the children of the community.

A Community Wood Chopping Day in Old Lyme, Conn.

The winter was cold, the coal supply short and no woodmen were available. What was to be done? The idea came to someone of a community wood chopping day which would make the town snug for some time. The idea went like wild-fire. With modern thoroughness numberless committees were appointed—an enrollment committee to rout out the citizens, a transportation committee, a coffee committee, a publicity com-

ROOSEVELT DAY CELEBRATIONS

mittee, an axe grinding committee, and a general over-sight committee.

Enthusiasm soared high. A grinding stone was set up in the library cellar. The pair of boots which were to be given as a prize to the man who cut the most wood was exhibited in the store.

Then came the day—cold and clear, ideal for chopping. A town holiday was declared and the stores were closed. Everyone was there. The landscape painter, the house painter, the farmer, the storekeeper, the plumber, the carpenter and the woodman—and how they worked! With twelve o'clock came the summons from the cooks and around the fire the woodsmen gathered and devoured the food and the boiler full of coffee which had been prepared. Best of all, the farmer discovered what a good fellow an artist can be. The artist had never imagined there could be such genius, such philosophy in a woodman.

It was a day of goodfellowship, of neighborliness and sheer enjoyment, such as Old Lyme had never before had. There never was such wood; there never was such a dinner, there never was such a crowd of good fellows or such a wonderful idea!

Old Lyme had its day of fun. It's going to try it again. It's going to be a self-dependent little community and it will be because it has a great community spirit.

Roosevelt Day Celebrations

The celebration of Roosevelt Day was marked by a sincerity, a depth of feeling and an eagerness to do honor to a man who represented to millions of people the best of American tradition and idealism, which was in itself a great tribute.

In large gatherings throughout the country men and women came together in thousands to sing Theodore Roosevelt's favorite hymns and the songs he loved, and to hear from the lips of the men who were closest to him an appreciation of what Roosevelt had meant to his own country and to the world.

The play movement has never had a truer friend than Theodore Roosevelt. As Honorary President of The Play-

CAMP ROOSEVELT

ground and Recreation Association of America for twelve years, he threw his influence enthusiastically on the side of the playground movement. And so it was peculiarly fitting that on Roosevelt Day on playgrounds and at recreation centers throughout the country the children, whose interests were always near his heart, should meet together to do him honor and to learn how the play spirit, as embodied in Theodore Roosevelt, had helped to build up so effective a life.

"The biggest thing ever held in Chester" was the judgment of the old residents on the Roosevelt Day celebration held in that city under the auspices of Community Service for Chester and vicinity. Three thousand people, most of whom had been waiting for an hour outside the door, crowded into the Edgemont Theatre, Chester's largest auditorium. Truly a cosmopolitan gathering, representing the thirty-two nationalities engaged in the city's various industries, it was illustrative of the democracy for which Theodore Roosevelt had stood.

Before the address delivered by the state Attorney General the audience arose and sang the stately hymn, *How Firm a Foundation* everywhere known as Roosevelt's favorite hymn. The singing of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* aroused much enthusiasm as did the introduction to the audience of one of Roosevelt's rough riders, now employed in the ship building company, who sat on the platform.

Never has Chester heard such singing. With the excellent band accompaniment to songs which everyone knew, the result was a volume of song, inspiring beyond description.

Camp Roosevelt

The Chicago Board of Education tried out this summer a plan of great interest.

In cooperation with the War Department, the Board of Education of Chicago has established a military training camp, known as Camp Roosevelt, at Lake Harbor, near Muskegon, Mich., where high school students may have a period of extensive training during their summer vacation. The camp, which opened July 7th and continued through August was under the command of Captain F. L. Beals of the United States Army, who is the head of the Chicago plan of military physical training.

SUMMER CAMPS

Though Camp Roosevelt is being instituted primarily in the interest of the Chicago high school boys, admission was granted to recruits from other parts of the country. Boys over twelve and men under fifty were considered eligible. The training includes drills, setting up exercises, bayonet practice, grenade throwing, ground aviation, marksmanship, map-making, signalling and other details of military instruction. It is a junior officers' training camp under full military direction.

Special recreation features, such as golf, baseball, tennis, rowing, running, and hiking were introduced to vary the plan of training.

A nominal sum of \$1.00 a day with an enrollment fee of \$1.00 was charged each recruit. For this sum he received all necessary equipment, living accommodations, board and complete instruction.

Full information may be secured from the Executive Headquarters of Camp Roosevelt, 21 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Summer Camps

More and more cities are developing summer camp activities which will provide at as low a rate as possible, health giving out-of-door vacations which would be possible for many people under no other circumstances.

The Los Angeles Playground Department with its years of experience in conducting camps has demonstrated how successful such experiments may be made. At its three camps, beautifully situated in the mountains, accommodations are provided at the rate of \$10 or \$10.75 for a two weeks' outing. Recreational activities are conducted under the leadership of experienced directors and at the end of a day of hiking, fishing, athletic sports and swimming comes the big camp fire as the crowning feature of the day. Seated about this fire as one big family, the campers sing old-time songs, "swap" stories and take part in home talent entertainment.

The supplies which campers are instructed to bring and the equipment which is suggested as desirable are as follows:

Necessary	Desirable
Four pairs extra heavy double	Bathing suits

PLAYGROUND BUILT IN A DAY

blankets	Pocket knife
Heavy sweater and coat	Camera
Towels	Fishing line and hooks (must have license)
Toilet articles	Musical instrument
One pair heavy outing shoes (extra laces)	Tennis racket
One pair light shoes (tennis)	Mending kit
Canvas leggings	Cold cream
Folding cup	Small pillow
Plain and substantial clothing	
(Leave all "style" at home)	

Playground Built in a Day

Port Pirie, South Australia, is one of the number of communities planned in earlier days with a wide barrier of park lands enclosing and separating the central area from its suburban districts. Except for the original plan providing for streets 100 feet wide, little had been done toward meeting its problems of town planning or housing. Strikes and industrial discontent had become general. Increased rents and building costs had created over-crowding and poor living conditions. These existing evils were multiplied when war came and with it the need for increasing the output of munition minerals.

The Broken Hill Associated Smelters, Ltd., realizing the value of healthy, properly fed and comfortably housed employees, set to work, through the establishment of proper housing and the provision of recreational facilities, to remedy conditions. A model playground, covering ten acres of ground, was planned, the town council providing the necessary site, the company the equipment. The plan further involved the building of the playground in one day through the services of 3000 volunteers.

Extensive preparations were in progress previous to the final construction of the playground. For weeks there had been a stream of material pouring into the grounds to be in readiness on that day. Thousands of loads of sand had been carted in order to make the grounds usable in wet weather. Hundreds of trees had arrived, ten, twelve and even thirty feet in height. Garden soil had been transferred from the more fertile parts of

THE DRY SALOON

the town to the huge pits which had been excavated to receive the palms. A large quantity of brick had been carted for use in the building of certain houses. In the factories the assembling of equipment had been accomplished and it had been brought to the grounds.

The work of completing the playground and its scheme of roads, pathways, shelters, pavilion and appliances was a tremendous undertaking. At eight o'clock in the morning the place was a medley of timber, up-rooted palms, carts, horses, plows, tools and people. By noon many hundreds of tons of earth, sand and gravel had been carted and spread. The waste of the park lands had been transferred into an oasis of winding paths, fully grown trees, flowering shrubs and gardens. By six o'clock the playground apparatus was all in position, the shelters completed, the fences and gates erected, electric lighting and water service installed and the big pavilion finished. The wading pools, gardens, games and courts were an accomplished fact.

The Dry Saloon

The saloon is something more than a place where alcoholic drinks may be secured. It has frequently, and not without justification, been called the poor man's club. With its warm interior, shining fixtures, cheerful service, and genial companionship, with its swinging door so ready to yield to the touch of an indecisive hand, or to the pressure of a shabby shoulder, artfully accessible, without restriction or restraint, the saloon is the natural gathering place for a thirsty, sociably inclined proletariat. With national prohibition in effect, the idea of the "dry" saloon, or the saloon with club features retained and soft drinks substituted for alcoholic drinks, is receiving considerable attention. This is not an untried proposition. Various types of dry saloons or substitutes for the saloon are found in states where prohibition has been in effect for a longer or shorter period. Some of these have been under observation and descriptive reports with recommendations are at hand.

In every town there are establishments of one sort or another, already in existence, which will to some extent take the place of the saloon. A chain of pool room cigar stores is

THE DRY SALOON

the only substitute for the saloon in one city which has been dry for four years. These operate a soda fountain in the front room and do an enormous business. These resorts are the gathering place for all sorts and conditions of men and seem to fill the need of a social meeting place. In Chicago, "Coffee Houses" have been conducted for a long time in the sections of the city inhabited by Greeks. Most of them are on the ground floor and have store fronts. They are equipped with tables and many of them serve light refreshments including sandwiches and cake, as well as coffee. Some of them have newspapers and books or pool and billiard tables and other games. These places are popular "social centers" among the Greeks.

But examples of the dry saloon, the former drinking places converted into soft drink saloons, with the same equipment, and in most instances the same proprietors and the same patrons, are of particular interest just now, as a possible means of lessening social unrest and avoiding economic waste. Are these establishments a commercial success? What facilities and features of attraction are requisite to success? What would be the probable or approximate cost of readjustment for an effective plant? Are there any out-standing mistakes or ill-advised features to be avoided? These are the questions asked of the dry saloons now in existence.

It is evident from the numerous examples of successful converted saloons that the proposition "pays" from a commercial standpoint. Dry saloons are operated in Texas, Georgia, California, Washington, in the coal regions of Kentucky, in various rural regions in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Ohio, with some isolated experiments in West Virginia, Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania. In 1916 all the saloons were voted out of the state of Washington. Fully 50 per cent of them were converted into soft drink saloons with the same proprietors and in most instances the same equipment and the same patrons. The numerous examples of dry saloons in another state are reported as all very successful. None of them run any special features or attractions. They are patronized in much the same manner that the old saloon was patronized. But almost without exception the profits are less than in the old days. "It would be unfair to encourage any man changing from the old time saloon to the soft drink emporium with the belief that he

THE DRY SALOON

would make as much as formerly. Soft drinks sell at from five to fifteen cents, half of which is profit for the house. Distilled liquors, wines, and beers, especially the former, range as high as forty cents a drink, over half of which is profit for the house. It is therefore plain to see that the income is much less and hence the profit smaller. It must be borne in mind that where a man will often take more than one drink of hard liquor, he practically never takes more than one drink of the soft kind. However, a reasonable profit similar to that made by the average retail store can be practically guaranteed if the place is an attractive one."

There is little variation in the equipment of these establishments. The bar, with soda water fountain installed, the tables and chairs used formerly, and a well stocked cigar counter is the usual stock in trade. Many of them serve sandwiches, ice cream, coffee and other hot drinks, as well as soft drinks of all kinds. In one city "surprise drinks" are featured by the dry saloons and seem to contribute to their success. Many are run in connection with pool rooms, or boot black stands. Seldom are special attractions offered. Seldom is there any originality of equipment. There is no tendency to increase the scope and usefulness of the establishment; no effort to make the dry saloon a positive factor in social betterment. Far from it. On the contrary, the dry saloon is frequently a place of low standards and harmful practices, with many of the pernicious features of the old saloon, retained. One investigator writes, "Dry saloons . . . are successful from a commercial standpoint and as a general rule are fairly well managed and controlled. So far, however, as being on any social plane or furnishing means of recreation, they could not be termed a success." Another writes, "It is a delusion to suppose that an ex-bartender can make good with the dry saloon, and where this experiment has been tried, it has always failed." These places are constantly under suspicion. There is a tendency toward putting "kick" into the drink, introducing the hand distillery, and smuggling the real stuff in almost unthinkable quantities and by unthought of methods. The pool room, in connection with the dry saloon, usually at the back, offers opportunity for gambling and blind-pigging. The back or side entrance is generally a part of such an arrangement, and to these entrances, which insure a certain amount of privacy in coming and going, much of the evil which

THE DRY SALOON

arises in the conducting of a dry saloon is attributed. The fact that in Denver, Colorado, minors are not allowed to visit dry saloons, is a commentary on the reputation enjoyed by these establishments.

The opportunity to introduce a broad program of community service with the dry saloon as a center, is clearly pointed out. Take advantage of the corner location, the subtle invitation of the swinging door, the tendency to congregate in familiar haunts. Retain the bar with its shining fixtures, the white coated attendants, the familiar chairs and tables, for the element of "make-believe" is of considerable importance in gaining and holding patronage. In one popular resort "near-beer" is affectionately, if inappropriately, called "beer." Adopt the popular, harmless features of the type of dry saloon now in existence, the soft drinks of all kinds, facilities for serving hot drinks and light lunches, the well stocked cigar counter. Those who have observed the dry saloons have made suggestions for added club features and ways of increasing their popularity and usefulness as neighborhood centers. A lunch-room with all kinds of food drinks, a good lounging room supplied with reading material, checkers, chess, cards, and with plenty of smokes are named by a field worker long interested in the problem of the working man, as some of the requisites to make such a place successful. He also recommends a barber shop and baths as a part of the establishment and believes a public forum where much singing is encouraged would be an asset if it could be arranged. These are similar to the recommendations of the other investigators. All emphasize the importance of complete lavatory accommodations. A well lighted and clean place of business with shining fixtures and cleanly appearing attendants is essential to success. In summary, good drinks, good food, good service, cleanliness, and sociability should insure the success of the dry saloon and the welfare of the community at large.

No authoritative estimate of the cost of readjustment is at hand. This would depend, in large part, on the amount and type of equipment installed. Many proprietors have made the change with little or no cost, using the same equipment and continuing the establishment in much the same way as formerly. To take over the saloon and operate as a dry saloon and neighborhood center is, of course, a greater undertaking. The prob-

RHYTHM AND RECREATION VS. RUM

able cost of rent is placed at \$50 to \$100 a month. The cost of equipment would range from \$300 up. On one report the cost of equipment is estimated at \$1,000 and upwards. No dependable estimate of the cost of readjustment can be made from a study of the situation as a whole, but must be reckoned from a specific proposition.

Now that saloons have ceased to operate or are operating as dry saloons with many of the harmful practices of the old saloon continued, cheap, commercial enterprises of low standards cater to the need of the working man for recreation and refreshment. To take over this property in the heart of the neighborhood, to provide attractive meeting places and wholesome refreshment for the noon hour and evening, to make these places centers of recreation, good influences, and educational atmosphere, without labeling them as such, is a program and opportunity which must appeal to everyone interested in community welfare.

Rhythm and Recreation vs Rum

"Farmer Giles in a moment of enthusiasm empties his rum barrel into the brook. Next morning when he awakes cold and uninspired, what substitute have you to offer?"—*Emerson*

Answer: Community Service

It is not a question of a place to meet but of warmth, enthusiasm, self-forgetfulness, losing for the moment your personal cares and worries in some spirit which carries you along.

The spirit of fellowship properly aroused is as potent for this purpose as that of alcohol; its after effects equally enduring and of a better kind.

People lose themselves in music, in dancing, in oratory, in dramatics, as well as in narcotic intoxication, but when they find themselves again they recognize a change for the better not the worse. It is in this respect that rhythm surpasses rum and association beats alcohol.

JOSEPH LEE

An Experiment in Community Service

The *Junior Citizen*, the organ of the Junior Civic and Industrial League of Lincoln, Nebraska, in its 1918 report gives some very interesting facts about the service which this League, composed of boys and girls from the Lincoln City schools, has rendered to its community.

Among the notable pieces of work undertaken, were the securing of 10,136 signatures to the membership cards of the United States Food Administration, the gathering of data about 962 acres of backyards and vacant lots available for gardening, and participation in the campaign for the extermination of the Tussock moth by gathering and destroying the eggs.

Accomplishments in Community Service A few of the many other accomplishments have been the following:

- Keeping of school courts clean, and free from paper and rubbish

- Supervision of games on playground

- Protection of school property on playgrounds and in building

- Levelling playground

- Building of cement walk on the school grounds

- Planting flowers, trees and shrubbery on the school grounds

- Putting up bird houses on school grounds and in district

- Building of skating pond on school grounds, and securing the aid of the city authorities and fire department in getting it flooded

- Making home plate and jumping standards

- Making furniture for the Board of Education

- Protection of small children on the way to and from school and playground

- Collection of general information relative to health or sanitary conditions in the district

- Writing cheerful notes to or visiting pupils absent or ill

- Planning and management of programs, entertainments, plays, athletic rallies and other events

- Publishing of ground bulletin and thrift stamp bulletins

- The cleaning up of vacant lots and alleys

- Keeping crossings clean and getting waste paper cans placed in residence districts

AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

- Keeping fences and buildings free from chalk writings and pictures
- Protection of private property against damage by school children
- Making survey formulating request for street markets to be provided by City Council
- Helping to build school ground market
- Assistance in organizing mothers' clubs; writing and distributing invitations; acting as ushers and assisting in demonstrations
- Making game tables for the Y. M. C. A.
- Decoration of halls and trimming of community trees at Christmas
- Distribution of letters to boys and girls over sixteen who were not in school, inviting them to attend evening school
- Keeping fresh water in the yards for birds and dogs during the summer
- Acting as guides at conventions
- Folding and preparing letters and circulars for the Council of Defense and State Superintendent's office
- Arranging for Hallowe'en social to obtain money for school flag
- Raising and lowering flag each day on the school grounds
- Canvass for names and addresses of boys in the service
- Making and paying for service flag, and securing names for honor roll of the school
- Collecting and remaking old clothes for the Red Cross
- Supporting French orphans
- Organizing campaign for Junior Red Cross membership
- Sending food, clothing, and flowers to crippled, orphans, or poor families at Thanksgiving and Christmas
- Visiting and caring for children in hospitals
- Dressing dolls for poor children in the city

Lectures and Trips

Other activities have included lectures and trips held once a week giving the boys and girls an opportunity to study the civic and industrial life of the city, to learn what vocational opportunities the city offers them, and to realize better the civic needs of the community and the ways in which they, as youthful citizens, may help in promoting the general welfare of the community. For these trips.

AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

the boys and girls divide into two groups. The boys go to the Commercial Club, where they listen to a lecture and then break up into small groups for visits to stores, factories and civic institutions. The girls meet at the Y.W.C.A. Reports of the trips are later made at school by the pupils.

Efficiency Certificates

Efficiency certificates are awarded the members of the League who have attained definite standards of reliability and efficiency. These certificates, which are presented by the Secretary or President of the Commercial Club at the regular eighth grade promotion exercises in January and June, furnish splendid recommendation for the boy or girl who desires employment. The efficiency list is always available for business or professional men wishing to consult it.

The League is sponsored by the Lincoln Commercial Club, City Government and the Board of Education who have demonstrated through it the very important part the boys and girls of the city can play in community service.

Child Welfare Standards

As a result of a three days' conference on child welfare standards held at Washington, D. C., in May, minimum standards for the health, education and work of American children were tentatively drawn up.

The education of the public is, according to the conference, essential in raising health standards. This education should include prenatal care, with maternity centers available for all expectant mothers, trained attendance at child birth and adequate nursing and domestic assistance for the mother after confinement. The state should regulate the training of mid-wives and supervise their practice. To protect babies and small children, health centers should be established to supervise infants and children and to give advice as to their care and feeding. A public health nurse for every two thousand of the population is advocated.

The health of the school child is to be safeguarded by the provision of proper schoolhouses and adequate facilities for recreation and physical training. Mentally defective children should have special attention in open-air classes, nutrition classes and the like. Schools should be provided with a nurse and a physician.

BOOK REVIEWS

Ample facilities for play and wholesome social life should not be overlooked in the public protection of the growing child. Minimum standards of recreation, with reference to activities and facilities to be provided both inside and outside of school hours, were discussed and consideration was given the necessity for municipal provision of year-round recreation for the child, involving questions of leadership, play space necessary and activities desirable.

Adolescents, whether in school or not, should be given opportunity for complete physical examination from time to time with advice and instruction as to their health needs, including sex instruction.

Children in Need of Special Care

In urging the state's particular responsibility for children in need of special care, great emphasis was laid by the conference on the importance of home care, the necessity for adequate family income, the need of state supervision of all institutions and agencies caring for children, of adequate juvenile court organization and of increased social work in rural communities.

The need was also urged for special attention to the mental hygiene of the child and for the securing of scientific information and literature regarding handicapped children. Child welfare legislation, it was felt, should be periodically revised and there should be state welfare commissions or committees.

Book Reviews

GIRLS' CLUBS. THEIR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

By Helen J. Ferris. Published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. Price, \$2.00 net

A comprehensive knowledge of a vast number of girls' clubs of varied types is the basis for this manual for workers. Wisdom drawn from actual experience with girls' clubs at work gives point and interest to the discussion. Something of the scope and significance of the movement, practical suggestions as to how to begin and how to hold the club together, types of activities, such matters as finances and constitutions and many other vital discussions find a place in the volume.

THE VALUE OF PLAY

By R. D. Chadwick, Principal Morgan Park School, Duluth, Minnesota. "Know Your School" Series, Bulletin Number Two, 1918

How the Morgan Park School is endeavoring to get the most out of

BOOK REVIEWS

play for the welfare of its boys and girls makes encouraging reading. Home and school have developed a splendid cooperation so that many back yards are supplied with sand boxes and teeters, frequently home-made. School, settlement and club cooperate in a play program and the public playground offers attractive activities.

In emphasizing the value of play for the democracy, the author quotes an authority to the effect that no effort to introduce English athletics into Germany could succeed, because *athletics and games* develop individuality and initiative instead of social solidarity. German physical training aims to make the child a subject and a soldier or a mother of soldiers. "Physical training of the German type, if used in this country, will not bring democratic results."

SYLLABUS ON HYGIENE

Based on the instruction given in the College of the City of New York and planned for use with the Students' Army Training Corps. By Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, 1918

The syllabus is divided into two grand divisions, the first the general outline and the second the syllabus on general hygiene, including The Agents That Injure Health, The Carriers of Disease, The Contributory Causes of Poor Health and the Defenses of Health. The whole is planned from the point of view that health is a civic duty, for "A successful instruction in hygiene means fewer men in the military discard, less sickness, fewer postponable deaths, longer lives, greater national human resource and larger national happiness."

MANUAL IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Part IV. Syllabus on Physical Training Activities with Methods of Management and Leadership. By Clark W. Hetherington, State Supervisor of Physical Education. Issued by The State Board of Education, Sacramento, California

Something of the ideals set for himself and the public school system of California by Professor Hetherington's work may be gleaned from the syllabus, even in its incomplete form. "An attempt has been made to perfect nature's system of physical education for school use. * * * physical training activities are the most fundamental of all educational activities for the general welfare of the child."

The California state law requires twenty minutes a day as a minimum requirement. This required time it is planned to spend in three or four between-class relief periods of two minutes each, and in instructional activities. The supervised play or athletic period is to be organized outside of and in addition to the minimum requirement.

To begin with in schools where physical training has not been a part of the regular curriculum it is suggested that previous to ten years of age, the hunting games should be emphasized. For boys and girls over ten the athletic activities should be emphasized and at least one team game such as baseball with a soft ball.

BOOK REVIEWS

A COMMUNITY CENTER. WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO ORGANIZE IT

By Henry E. Jackson. Published by The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.00

This book, published simultaneously as a bulletin by the United States Bureau of Education, gives the principles under which the Council of National Defense has worked in its efforts to organize community centers throughout the nation, "every schoolhouse a community capitol." The need of the movement as stated by President Wilson needs but the word "organize" to be also a complete description of it, "to arouse and inform the people so that each individual may be able to play his part intelligently in our great struggle for democracy and justice." The use of the schoolhouse as a polling place, the establishment of a community forum, some cooperative undertaking such as community buying or a community bank, the employment of a community secretary and a program of vital study and discussion, looking toward the amelioration of living conditions, are among the suggestions for fundamental organization.

The appendix gives the history of experiences in a variety of communities in such organization and a suggested constitution.

COMMUNITY RECREATION

By George O. Draper. Published by National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.

Readers of *THE PLAYGROUND* will be interested to know that the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. has issued a new publication entitled *Community Recreation* which has some valuable suggestions on games and similar activities.

The book, which is prepared by Mr. George O. Draper, Training Secretary for Recreational Activities of the War Work Council, is a compilation of the games and social stunts selected from material collected in the army camps and, in addition, from games which have proved popular in rural districts. The material is classified under Mass Games, Miscellaneous Games, Stunts, Strength Tests (such as wrestling), Athletic Feats, Mass Athletics and Quiet Social Games.

Mr. Draper's booklet should have great value for recreation workers.

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND HOME NURSING

By Louisa C. Lippitt, R. N. Published by World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. Price, \$1.28

The author, who is now doing physical reconstruction work with the Red Cross in France has aimed to say in straightforward, untechnical language, those things that will help to make and keep girls and women healthy. Care of the eyes, nose, feet, prevention of undue fatigue are discussed. Suggestions for simple home nursing are given.

BOOK REVIEWS

RURAL PROBLEMS OF TODAY

By Ernest R. Groves. Published by Association Press, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. Price, \$1.00

In a series of essays the author presents sympathetically the problems of rural life as seen in the family, the church, the school. The chapter on *Rural Socializing Agencies* after discussing the grange, weekly newspaper and secret and benevolent societies declares that the "enterprise most successfully socializing country life is the business of farming itself."

HEALTH EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS

By J. Mace Andress, Ph. D. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, New York, Chicago. Price, \$1.60

The discovery which has startled this decade that country children are as defective physically and in many cases more defective than city children prompts the author to present a volume to help country children to practice the laws of healthful living. It is a serious attempt to treat the subject from the rural teacher's point of view. It also makes a beginning at helping the teacher to gauge her own success by a scale of measurement.

OUR COMMUNITY

By Samuel H. Ziegler and Helen Jaquette. Published by the John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia and Chicago

This textbook has been prepared in accordance with the United States Government report on the teaching of Community Civics (Bulletin 1915, Number 23). The chapter on recreation presents briefly the need and place of recreation in community life and outlines the more usual activities provided. A good list of questions, backed up by rather inadequate bibliography, leads the student farther afield, if he is interested.

POOL, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS AS A PHASE OF COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENTS IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

By Rev. John J. Phelan, M. A. Printed by the Little Book Press, 229-31 Erie St., Toledo, Ohio. Price, \$1.50

Besides the survey of the commercialized amusements a bibliography is given and some discussion of the social significance of the facts presented. A list of questions for study and discussion follows each chapter so that the book could be used as a basis for social service study. Among other useful "exhibits" is a digest of the ordinances of sixty-two cities regulating these amusements.

SCHOOLROOM GAMES

By Neva L. Boyd. Published by Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 2559 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Price twenty-five cents

An exceedingly valuable little book entitled *Schoolroom Games*, published by the Recreation Department of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, has just appeared. Miss Neva Boyd, who compiled the book, states that the games offered have been selected not only because of their educational value, but also because they may be played in the schoolroom without disturbing others in the building.

The collection contains directions for playing thirty-seven games and nineteen varieties, together with a list of thirty-four of the best table and card games. Many of the suggestions offered may be advantageously applied to reconstruction work with convalescent soldiers.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE GARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PLAY

By Lee F. Hanmer. Published by General Education Board, 61 Broadway, New York, 1918. Price, ten cents

This part of a series of eight pamphlets giving the results of the study of the Gary Public Schools, undertaken on the invitation of the Superintendent and the Board of Education of Gary, deals with those activities which are actually given first place in the school curriculum. Although the author points out the great difference between schools and even between classes in the same school, the three largest schools average 400 hours a year in the lower grades and from 200 to 400 in the upper devoted to physical training. With such a time allotment, ample opportunity is provided for "orderly exercises of a corrective, body-building character, as well as recreative games and free play." The teachers face an impossible situation, however, in the number of varied ages they are expected to handle and in the "excessive emphasis on free play." "Gary pupils have little idea of what supreme effort to do one's best really means." "Nevertheless, to those interested in the physical welfare of boys and girls, the Gary schools offer encouragement. They have performed a distinct service in emphasizing the education of the whole child—physical as well as mental."

PATRIOTIC DRAMA IN YOUR TOWN

By Constance D'Arcy Mackay. Published by Henry Holt and Co., 19 W. 44th Street, New York City. Price, \$1.35 net

The book is filled with the author's usual practical, helpful, up-to-date suggestions. In addition this time she gives her reader something of the theory underlying.

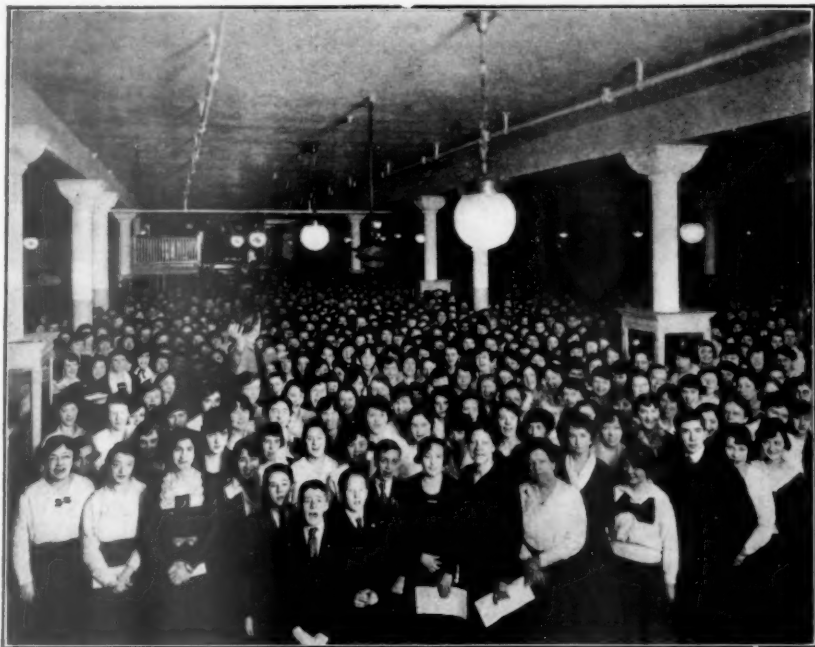
Miss Mackay recommends a "civic necklace," some beads large, some small but all a part of the whole, to indicate the need of a dramatic chart, or plan of action, so that great pageants may be followed by small celebrations here and there, interested groups holding together for the next great effort, instead of the frequent deadly inertia that follows such an effort. "It is a wise and wonderful thing to be willing to begin with little and work toward more. The trouble is, in this country, that too many cities, dramatically speaking, begin with much and work back to little. The result is an appalling dramatic waste—waste of effort, time, and spirit, that with a future-looking plan could so readily be conserved."

THE NEW STATE: GROUP ORGANIZATION THE SOLUTION OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

By M. P. Follett. Published by Longmans, Green & Company, Fourth Avenue and 30th Street, New York.

The author believes the hope of "The New State" lies in group organization and that the greatest opportunity for the development of group responsibility lies in the neighborhood center. "Representative government has failed. It has failed because it was not a method by which men could govern themselves. Direct government is now being proposed. But direct government will never succeed if it is operated from within the party organization as at present or if it consists merely in counting all the votes in all the ballot-boxes. Ballot-box democracy is what this book is written to oppose."

"The neighborhood organization is not waiting for ideal institutions, or perfect men, but is finding whatever creative forces there are within a community and taking these and building the future with them. . . . Neighborhood organization gives us a method which will revolutionize politics."



Baltimore, Maryland

AT HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT STORE



Baltimore, Maryland

AT HUTZLER BROS. COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT STORE



SPALDING Gymnasium AND Playground APPARATUS

like Spalding athletic goods, is recognized wherever play and exercise are indulged in, as the best that experience, skill and high grade material can produce.

Catalogue on request.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

523 Fifth Avenue, New York City

and Chicopee, Mass.



THE **FUN FULL** LINE PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

Playground Apparatus and Athletic Goods

USED IN EVERY STATE

EVERYTHING FOR THE PLAYGROUND

Send for Catalog No. 4

Sales Office **HILL-STANDARD COMPANY**
733-35 Conway Bldg.
Chicago

Factories
Anderson, Ind.
Kokono, Ind.

Athletic Badge Tests
for Boys and Girls

Have You Tried Them
On Your Playground?

Complete Descriptive Pamphlets
Will Be Sent Upon Request

**Playground and Recreation
Association of America**

1 Madison Ave., New York City

Chicago Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For women Established 16 yrs.
Frances Musselman, Principal

**TWO YEAR NORMAL COURSE FOR
PLAYGROUND SUPERVISORS** and
Directors of Physical Education in all In-
stitutions. Our graduates are filling the
most responsible positions in the country.
Chicago is the best place in the world to
prepare for playground work as it affords
opportunity to study the largest and most
successful playground systems in the world.
Fine dormitory for non-resident students.

For catalogs and illustrated book address

REGISTRAR Box P. G.
430 South Wabash Ave

Please mention **THE PLAYGROUND** when writing to advertisers

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

JOSEPH LEE
President

WILLIAM KENT
Second Vice-President
ROBERT GARRETT
Third Vice-President

GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY
Treasurer
H. S. BRAUCHER
Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE Carlisle, Pa.	MRS. APFLETON R. HILL- YER Hartford, Conn.	WALTER A. MAY Pittsburgh, Pa.
RICHARD C. CABOT Boston, Mass.	MRS. FRANCIS DeLACY HYDE Plainfield, N. J.	CARL E. MILLIKEN Augusta, Maine
B. PRESTON CLARK Boston, Mass.	MRS. HOWARD R. IVES Portland, Maine	F. GORDON OSLER Toronto, Canada
CLARENCE M. CLARK Philadelphia, Pa.	GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY New York City	JAMES H. PERKINS New York City
GRENVILLE CLARK New York City	G. M. LANDERS New Britain, Conn.	JOHN T. PRATT New York City
EVERETT COLBY Newark, N. J.	H. McK. LANDON Indianapolis, Ind.	ELLEN SCRIPPS La Jolla, Cal.
MRS. E. P. EARLE Montclair, N. J.	WALTER B. LASHAR Bridgeport, Conn.	CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, JR. South Bend, Ind.
MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON West Orange, N. J.	ROBERT LASSITER Charlotte, N. C.	HAROLD H. SWIFT Chicago, Ill.
JOHN H. FINLEY Albany, N. Y.	JOSEPH LEE Boston, Mass.	F. S. TITSWORTH Denver, Colo.
HENRY W. DE FOREST New York City	EUGENE W. LEWIS Detroit, Mich.	THEODORE N. VAIL New York City
C. M. GOETHE Sacramento, Cal.	EDWARD E. LOOMIS New York City	MRS. JAMES W. WAD- WORTH, JR. Washington, D. C.
MRS. CHARLES A. GOOD- WIN Hartford, Conn.	J. H. McCURDY Springfield, Mass.	J. C. WALSH New York City
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS Seattle, Wash.	OTTO T. MALLERY Philadelphia, Pa.	HARRIS WHITTEMORE Naugatuck, Conn.
J. M. HANKINS Birmingham, Ala.	SAMUEL MATHER Cleveland, Ohio	
MYRON T. HERRICK Cleveland, Ohio		

THE TRANSITION

War Camp Community Service---now--- is not concerned merely with getting soldiers back into civilian life without catastrophe.

It is concerned with having the soldiers back in their home towns keep the morale which has made the American Army so powerful, carrying back into civilian life the inspiration, the community endeavor which will put this whole country forward during the next ten years as it would not be otherwise for a century.

A community purpose and a community will have been wrought out through common service on the battle fields and common training in the military camps.

Community Service will try to conserve the community spirit wrought out on the battlefields.